

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1882.

PRICE 5 CENTS

AN \$8,000,000 BOND

Decided to be of No Force and
Illegal.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION

On the State Road Lease and
the Lessees' Sureties.

A PRETTY FIGHT OPENED.

That Involves the Possession of
Georgia's Best Property.

The Opinion as to the Ownership of the
Shares, Reserved.

It will be remembered that during the last
session of the legislature an investigation was
set on foot as to the validity of the bond given
by the lessees of the State road, and as to real
ownership of the shares of the lease.

A thorough investigation was had, and by
resolution the testimony was referred to the
attorney general, who was instructed to re-
port to the governor, who was in turn in-
structed to act in accordance with the attor-
ney general's opinion.

Since the adjournment of the legislature but
little has been heard of the matter. The attor-
ney-general has been hard at work, how-
ever, and it came to the ears of THE CONSTITUTION
that he had prepared and filed a report
upon at least one item of inquiry. After
diligent search, we were rewarded by finding
that he had reported against the validity of
the bond, and was almost ready to give his
report as to the ownership of the shares.

The result of our investigation, with a de-
tailed history of the case, will be found below.

The Investigation Ordered.
In the early days of the last session of the
legislature, on motion of Mr. Rankin, of the
house, or Mr. Hackett, of the senate, a com-
mittee was raised for the purpose of looking
into the bona fide ownership of the lease
shares and the validity of the lessees' bond.
The investigation was ordered, first, because
of rumors that the Louisville and Nashville
road had acquired a controlling interest in
the lease, the law being that the control
should remain in the state; second, be-
cause Mr. Wadley had asserted publicly that
the indorsement of the Central road on the
bond of the lessees, signed by Mr. Holt, was
not binding on the Central company and had
not been signed with proper authority.

THE INVESTIGATION WAS MADE
by a joint committee, with Senator Hackett
as chairman. A great many witnesses were
examined and a voluminous book of testi-
mony printed. The investigation was di-
rected principally to the ownership of the
shares of the lease, the matter of the signa-
tures being a plainer question of fact and al-
most purely dependent on legal opinion. The
committee reported the testimony back to
the house without any direct opinion upon
either matter it set out to investigate,
but with a supplemental report.

SENT TO THE GOVERNOR AND ATTORNEY GENERAL.
In submitting the testimony a mem-
ber of the committee moved in
each house for the whole matter to
be referred to the attorney general with
instructions to report to the governor his
opinion upon the two contested points.

The following is the text of the resolution:
Be it resolved by the senate and house of rep-
resentatives of the state of Georgia, That his ex-
cellency the governor be, and he is hereby, requested
to transmit to the attorney general of the state the
evidence herewith submitted, and direct him to make
a critical and careful examination of the same,
and if in his said attorney general's
opinion, from such examination or such other facts
as he may be able to obtain, he should conclude
that a majority of the stock in said lease is not
bona fide owned and controlled by the residents
of the state of Georgia, and that the same under
the terms of the lease act works a forfeiture of said
lease, and that then he be instructed to institute
suitable and necessary proceedings to forfeit and
annul said lease, and for the recovery of such prop-
erty in the hands of the Western and Atlantic
railroad company as the state may be entitled to.

Resolved further, That his excellency the gov-
ernor be and he is hereby requested to submit
the bond given by the lessees and all the papers
and evidence connected therewith or relating
thereto, to the attorney general and instruct him
to examine the same thoroughly, and report to
the governor the result of his investigation, and
should such report be adverse to the validity of
the bond, then his excellency the governor shall
give notice of the same to be given to the press
dent of the Western and Atlantic railroad com-
pany, at the same time calling upon him to execute a
new bond or perfect the present one, within sixty
days from the date of the service of said notice;
and upon the failure of said company to comply
with said demand within the time specified, the
governor shall direct the attorney general to in-
stitute proceedings to have said lease forfeited and
take such other steps as may be by him deemed
necessary to recover such property now in the
possession of the Western and Atlantic railroad
company as the state shall and may be entitled to.

Approved September 28th, 1881.
This resolution was carried, as will be seen,
on September 28th, and testimony at once
went to the attorney general. That officer, ap-
preciating the gravity of the case that
he was called upon to decide, devoted
much time to its investigation, and studied
authorities, consulted every case or de-
cision that bore upon the sub-
ject, and moved with caution and

deliberation. He concluded his investigation
of the matter some time ago and made an
official and extended report to the governor
on the 10th of November, as follows:

The Attorney General's Report.
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA.
ATLANTA, GA., February 10.—His Excellency
A. H. Colquhoun, governor, etc., sir: In obedience to
a resolution adopted by the general assembly at its
last session, I have "thoroughly" examined the
bond given by the lessees of the Western and At-
lantic railroad, and the papers and evidence relat-
ing thereto embodied in the report made by the
special committee appointed jointly by the senate
and house of representatives "to investigate and in-
quire into the ownership and condition of
said lease," etc. I have also sought and obtained
information from other sources touching the sub-
ject on which the resolution instructed me to fur-
nish your excellency my official opinion.

I feel justified in stating that I have never, dur-
ing the whole period of my professional life, exam-
ined any question with more care than the one
submitted, nor addressed myself to the investiga-
tion of any subject with a more earnest desire to
reach a correct conclusion. I proceed now to re-
port the result to your excellency with as much
brevity as possible.

The second section of the act authorizing the lease
of the Western and Atlantic railroad provides "that
it shall be the duty of his excellency, the governor,
to require of said company, to whom the road and
its workshops, rolling stock and appurtenances
may be leased, to give a bond with ample security
for the sum of eight millions of dollars."

The bond executed by the lessees or in their be-
half is for the sum specified in the act, and is con-
ditioned also in conformity with its requirements.
The only two particular in which its validity has
ever been questioned, are:

1. That it is signed by "Joseph E. Brown, pres-
ident pro tem of the Western and Atlantic rail-
road company," instead of by each of the persons who
leased the road.

2. The names of the Central Railroad and Bank-
ing company of Georgia and the other principal
railroad corporations of this state, and also the
names of several railroad corporations of other
states, are signed as sureties by the respective pres-
idents of those corporations—except in the case of
the Central of Georgia, which is signed by "William
H. Johnston as agent"—acting under the authority,
as claimed, of the boards of directors respectively
of the several companies.

The first question, therefore, I consider is, Does
the bond thus executed bind the lessees?

I think it does. The act contemplated, in my
opinion, a bond by the corporation—the Western
and Atlantic railroad company—and not by the in-
dividual lessees. It has been contended that the
clause of the act requiring "that the lessees shall
first qualify that they are worth at least five hun-
dred thousand dollars over and above all liabilities"
indicates that each lessee should sign. I do not
think so. That provision was inserted in the act
to prevent the road from falling into the hands
of irresponsible persons. It has no reference to the
character of the bond or the mode of its execution.
The first sentence of the second section has, and
distinctly declares that it shall be the duty of the
governor to require "of said company,"—not of the
individuals composing it—a bond "with ample se-
curity," etc. Afterwards, in the same section, it is
enacted that "the bond"—thus given—"shall bind
the lessees," etc. Whether it binds the lessees in-
dividually, or the corporation, or both, is immat-
terial to this discussion. Is it executed in con-
formity with the requirements of the law, is the
only question. A careful analysis of the act
clearly shows that it contemplated a contract
with the company or corporation which was to be
formed and organized by its authority.

The first section authorizes the governor to lease
the road "to a company," and provides for the
forfeiture of the lease and seizure of the road, if
said company "shall fail to pay the rental when
due."

The second section, as already stated, makes it
the duty of the governor to require "of said com-
pany" a bond, etc.

The third section provides that if the road,
rolling stock and appurtenances are not returned
to the state in as good condition as when received,
"the company shall be liable," etc.

The fourth section refers to the "company to
lease the road" and provides how and when it
shall become "a body corporate."

But it is unnecessary to pursue this analysis fur-
ther. I entertain no doubt whatever that the bond
is so far as the lessees are concerned, properly ex-
ecuted.

The next question to be considered is, are the
several railroad corporations whose names are
signed as sureties bona fide such?

Mr. Wadley denies that Mr. Johnston was author-
ized by the board of directors of the Central rail-
road to bind that corporation. Mr. Johnston claims
that he was.

In the view I take of the question, it is unnecessary
to decide on which side of this dispute the evidence
preponderates.

No principle of law is better settled than that a
corporation has no powers except such as are es-
pecially granted in or are clearly inferable from its
charter.

In 7th Georgia, at page 221, Judge Warner says:
"A corporation is an artificial being, invisible,
intangible, and existing only in contemplation of
law. Being the creature of law, it possesses only
those properties which the charter of its crea-
tion confers upon it, either expressly or as in-
cidental to its very existence." In 8th Ga. at page
30 Judge Lumpkin lays down the rule that care
should be taken not to extend such statutes (char-
ter) beyond their express words or clear im-
plication. Judge Nisbet announces the same doctrine with
great force and clearness in 9th Ga. p. 221. In the
case of the Central Railroad Company et al. vs.
Collins et al. 40th Ga. 637, Chief Justice Brown,
after referring to these rulings approvingly, says:

"I might extend quotations from the rulings of
this court of like import, but I deem it unneces-
sary to do so. It will not be denied that the charter
of the Central railroad and banking company is a contract
between the corporation and the public. And the
authorities above quoted settle the question that it
can take nothing by implication; that care should
be taken not to extend its powers beyond their ex-
press words or their clear import, and that it has
only such powers as the charter of its creation con-
fers upon it, either expressly or as incidental to its
very existence." Again, in the same case, (p. 638)
he says (speaking of the charter of that company):

"Its whole scope and extent as it now exists
is to maintain and successfully work the railroad be-
tween said cities (Savannah and Macon) and the
Atlantic ocean, and the charter is to be construed
strictly in reference to this object." He, therefore,
concluded with Judge Mcay in holding, in that
case, that neither the Central nor Southwestern
railroad companies had authority under their re-
spective charters to purchase stock in the Atlantic
and Gulf railroad, and that such a purchase was
only authorized by the board of directors of either com-
pany, any stockholder could have the purchase en-
joined, it being an act ultra vires. Judge Mcay,
after elaborately discussing the principles involved,
states with clearness the doctrine that neither a
board of directors nor a majority of the stockhold-
ers can pledge the credit or use the funds
of the corporation in aid of new enterprises,
or otherwise than in strict compliance with the
requirements of the charter. He quotes ap-
proximately from sixth English Railroad Cases, p. 573,
where it was held "that the directors of a company
have no right to pledge the funds of the company
in support of any project not pointed out by their

charter, although such project may tend to increase
the traffic upon the railway, and though a majority
of the stockholders may have consented, and the
object be not contrary to public policy."

In Buks et al. vs. the Mayor and Council of Macon,
(55 Ga. 172) the supreme court decided that a
power in the charter of the city of Macon, author-
izing the city council to "subscribe for" (or pur-
chase) stock in a railroad company, did not give
authority to induce its bonds.

The court says: "The one power implies a
consideration, the city gets the stock; the other is
gratuitous, in its very nature ultra vires, since it
is entering into a contract of suretyship."
Chief Justice Brown and Judge Mcay decided in
the case cited from 9th Georgia, that neither the
Central nor the Southwestern railroad company has
the power under its charter to purchase stock in
other railroads. In 3rd Georgia, as seen above, it is
held that even a power to purchase or subscribe for
stock does not include the power to enter into a
contract of suretyship. What is true of the Central
and Southwestern is also true of the other Georgia
corporations whose names appear as sureties to the
bond—insomuch as the charters of none of the latter
contain greater or more extended powers than those
of the former.

It has been with considerable plausibility con-
tended that authority is conferred by the tenth sec-
tion of the lease act itself on the various railroad
companies of this state to become sureties to the
bond of the lessees; but this argument is more
specious than sound. The clause of that section
relied on to support it is in the following words:

"And no railroad company or express company,
or companies, or a combination of either shall, in
any act, become the lessees of said road; but
they may become sureties on the bond of the
lessees."

The obvious meaning of this language is
that the governor is prohibited from accept-
ing railroad and express companies
as lessees, but that they are unobjectionable as
sureties. It was not designed to confer any new or
additional powers on the railway corporations of
this state, nor had the legislature itself the right to
confer such powers without the consent of the
stockholders.

I think it, therefore, very clear that the boards of
directors of the several corporations, whose names
are appended as sureties to the bond, have no au-
thority, had no authority to make or authorize any
such contract.

Has this unauthorized act of the directors
been ratified by the stockholders of the corpora-
tions concerned? It is not
claimed that there has been any express ratification,
but it has been contended that the action of the
stockholders for the period of eleven years is tanta-
mount to their acquiescence. Perhaps if it could be
shown that all the stockholders were advised of it
soon after the bond was executed, and that none
of them had taken steps to make known their dis-
approval, their ratification might be implied; and
yet I have been unable to find a case or dictum,
after very extensive research, which goes to the ex-
tent of so holding. Moreover, there is no evi-
dence that all the stockholders of these corpora-
tions were informed, or that they even now
know that this contract of suretyship was entered
into by the directors of the corporation.

The president of the Georgia railroad
and banking company informs me that the stock-
holders of that corporation were advised of what
had been done soon after the execution of the bond,
and that a resolution of disapproval was offered,
but that after two days discussion the matter was
laid on the table. The stockholders, as a body,
therefore, neither ratified nor disapproved, but dur-
ing that long discussion there were many stock-
holders who expressed their dissent; and I have
been reliably informed, that about thirty of them
entered a formal protest. In the face of these facts,
it is difficult to perceive how it could be held that
the stockholders of the corporation have ratified
this unauthorized act of its board of directors.

The president of the Central railroad informs me
that it has so happened that no quorum of the
stockholders of that corporation has ever been pre-
sent at any of its appointed meetings since the lease
of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and that no
formal notice, therefore, has ever been given to the
stockholders of the corporation of the contract of
suretyship. I learn that this is true of the South-
western railroad company, also.

These three are much the largest and wealthiest
Georgia corporations whose names are signed to the
bond. Strike them off and the instrument is well
nigh emasculated of its strength. Besides, it may
well be doubted whether the others are, as a body,
even if pledged by proper authority, if these are
not.

The Macon and Brunswick railroad has been
since seized and sold by the state. The Atlantic
and Gulf has also been sold to pay higher
obligations due to the state and
other creditors. These two, therefore,
are no longer bound if they ever were. The only
other Georgia corporations which appear as sureties
to the bond are the Macon and Western and the
Atlanta and West Point railroad companies. Even
if they are still bound, I apprehend a bond with
such security would not fulfill the requirements of
the act.

But, for the reasons already indicated, I do not
think there is sufficient evidence to show that the
stockholders of any of these corporations have rat-
ified the suretyship to which their respective boards
of directors sought to pledge them. To what extent
they have been notified or advised of the contract
is not and cannot be known, nor am I prepared to
hold, in view of all the circumstances, that mere
inaction on their part, even if informed as to an
obligation entered into ultra vires and which there
has been no attempt to enforce, could be treated as
a ratification.

But it is said that the validity of the lease has
been recognized by all the departments of the state
government. This, if true, does not make the bond
a valid and binding obligation. Certain it is, that
the legislature, which is the only department pos-
sessing the power to do so, has never waived or
dispensed with that provision of the act authorizing
the lease which required that a bond with good and
sufficient security in the sum of eight millions of
dollars should be given.

I have given my views on the subject under
discussion more at length, perhaps, than was neces-
sary, but I have done so in deference to the able
argument of the distinguished president of the
Western and Atlantic railroad company, for whose
opinions I need not say I have the highest
respect made before the joint committee of the
general assembly.

In conclusion, I feel constrained to advise your
excellency that in my opinion, the bond is not
binding on the lessees, but is not
binding on any of the corporations whose names
are signed to it as sureties.

Very respectfully,
CLIFFORD ANDERSON,
Attorney General of Georgia.

Upon receipt of this report the governor,
as instructed in the resolution published
above, served the president of the Western
and Atlantic railroad, Senator Joseph E.
Brown, with a copy, and also with a copy of
the resolution, calling his attention to its
provisions. We understand that this copy of
the attorney general's report was received by
Senator Brown about the twenty-first of Febru-
ary. No hint of what the report was or of
the fact that it had been made has been given
to the public, and it was only on yesterday
that we got the slightest information concern-
ing it, as it was not a public matter nor of

record until the sixty days allowed by law
for the making of a new bond expired.

The Future Course of the Case.

It is hard to say at present what will be the
course of the case. It was so late last night
when we obtained knowledge of the report and
a copy of it, that it was impossible to inter-
view those concerned in it on either side,
and we can only suggest this morning the
probable course of the litigation and the prob-
able conflict that will probably come from this
report.

1. The lessees, through Governor Brown,
accepting the report of the attorney-general as
final, may make a new bond. This, of course,
would settle the matter definitely. As a bond,
however, is for \$8,000,000, and as the attorney
general decides in effect that no one of the
present sureties is bound, it would be difficult
to make a new bond out and out for the re-
quired amount.

2. It is most probable that the lessees will
make a fight upon the present bond. Gover-
nor Brown went before the committee on the
road at the last session, and made an able and
exhaustive argument to prove that the present
bond was legal and sufficient, and he will
hardly abandon the position he then assumed
without a stubborn fight.

3. If the fight is made it will come most
probably in this shape. At the end of sixty
days from the day on which Senator Brown
received notification of the report that if a
new bond was not filed the governor would
proceed to recover the property to the state.
The first step in this proceeding will be a
quo warrant directed against the lessees. In
reply to this they will attack the decision of the
attorney-general and define the validity of
their bond. The case will be tried before the
superior court by a summary process, and will
be appealed in either case to the supreme
court. The quo warrant proceeding is a sum-
mary one, and a final decision could be
reached within a very few months. We do
not believe that the case could be carried to
the supreme court, as it involves no constitu-
tional question, and is simply a question of
bond under the law, the constitutionality of
which is not under discussion.

4. If the matter is appealed to the supreme
court, and they decide within a few months,
there will be an end to the matter. If it is
decided against the lessees they will either
have to make a new bond or give up the prop-
erty. If it is decided against the state we
must accept the present
bond. If, however, the final
decision is not reached before the meeting of
the next legislature the lessees may appeal to
the legislature for such a modification of
the bond as will enable them to carry out
the contract they have so successfully kept
up to the present day. Or those
interested against the lessees may ask the leg-
islature to force the lessees to make the bond
required by the legal officer of the state.

As said before, this is a simple suggestion as
to the best course that the case may take, and
we leave discussion of the matter with the
friends of either side, and are not authorized
to speak officially.

As to the attorney-general's decision as to
the real ownership of the shares, it is under-
stood that he has been working upon that,
but has not yet prepared his report. It is
said that it will be ready
by the time the sixty days allowed for the
making of the bond expires. As to what it
will be we have no opinion to offer, and none
can be given with authority, as the attor-
ney general has not yet decided
the case in his own mind.

The lease has nine years yet to run, and is a
very valuable franchise. Shares in the lease
sold a year ago for \$50,000 each, making
the value of the lease considerably
over a million dollars. Besides this, there is
a large amount of income bonds based upon
the lease earnings yet outstanding, so that it
is probable that the amount involved
is nearly two million dollars
worth of profits, bonds and
property. It will be understood without say-
ing that our publication of to day puts the
public on first notice of a cause celebre in the
history of the state.

THE CHINESE BILL.

**The Arrest of Daniel Mcweeney—The Alcoholic
Commission.**

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Farley pre-
sented and had read a memorial from citizens
of California reciting the arrest and imprison-
ment, by the British government, without
just cause, of Daniel Mcweeney, a citizen of
the United States and a late resident of Cali-
fornia, while he was peacefully sojourning in
England. He also submitted a resolution
narrating the alleged facts and instructing the
secretary of state to ascertain the cause for
the imprisonment and to report at as early a
day as possible. Adopted without objection.
The alcoholic liquor commission was adopted.
The calendar was taken up and the senate
bill for a commission on the subject of the al-
coholic liquor traffic was further debated.
The pending amendment, directing that not
more than three of five members of the com-
mission shall be of the same political party,
was agreed to. Mr. Bayard moved to require
that the commission be composed of one mem-
ber from each of the political parties, and
a discussion followed upon amendments of-
fered and advocated by Messrs. Blair, Morgan
and Ingalls. Pending action the morning
hour expired.

THE CHINESE BILL.

The Chinese bill was taken up and Mr.
Hawley enumerated his objections. He spoke
briefly, but after him came Mr. Jones, of Ne-
vada, who delivered a long and carefully pre-
pared speech in favor of the bill.

In the course of his speech Mr. Jones, en-
larging upon the consideration that the intel-
ligence or creative genius of a country in over-
coming obstacles, not its material resources,
constitutes its wealth, and that the low wages
of the Chinese, while benefiting
the individual employers would ulti-
mately impoverish the country by
removing the stimulus to create
labor-saving machinery and like inventions.
Mr. Jones spoke of what he called the dearth
of intellectual activity in the south in every
department but one, that of politics. This
was because of the presence of a servile race
there. The absence of southern names in the
patent office is an illustration. We would not
welcome Africans here. Their presence was
not a blessing to us but an impediment
in our way. The relations
of the white and colored races
of the south were no nearer adjustment than
they were years ago. He would prophesy
that the African race would never be per-

mitted to dominate any state of the south.
The experiment to that end had been a dismal
failure, and a failure not because we
had not tried to make it succeed,
but because laws away above human laws
have placed one race superior to and far above
the other. The votes of the ignorant class
might preponderate, but intellect, not num-
bers, is the superior force in this world. We
clothed the African in the union blue, and the
belief that he was one day to be free
was the candle light in his soul,
but it is one thing to aspire to be free and an-
other thing to have the intelligence and ster-
ling qualities of character that can maintain
a free government. Mr. Jones here expressed
his belief that if left alone to maintain the
government the negro would gradually
retrograde and go back to
the methods of his ancestors. "This," he
added, "may be heresy, but I believe it to be
the truth. If when the first ship load of Af-
rican slaves came to this country, the best of
political agitation, civil war, and the future had
been foreseen, would they have been
allowed to land? How much of this
policy would have been worth preserving,
if the north had been covered by Africans as
is South Carolina to-day? In view of their
non-assimilative characteristic, the wisest
policy would have been to exclude them at
the outset. So we say of the Chinese to-day,"
he exclaimed, "and for a greater
reason, because their skill makes them
more formidable competitors than negroes.
Subtle and adept in manipulation, the Chi-
nese can be put into almost any factory.
His race is as obnoxious to us and as impos-
sible for us to assimilate with as the negro
race. His race has outlived every other
because it is homogeneous and
for that reason alone. It has imposed its re-
ligion and peculiarities upon its conquerors,
and still lived. If the immigration is not
checked now when it is within manageable
limits, it will be to late to check it. What
do we find in the condition
of the Indians or the Africans to
induce us to admit another race into our midst?
It is because the Pacific coast favors civiliza-
tion, not that of another race, that they dis-
courage the coming of these people. They
believe in the homogeneity of our
race, and that upon this depends
the progress of our institutions, and every
thing on which we build our hopes. Upon
the conclusion of his remarks, which were
extemporaneous and hearty with unusual in-
terest on both sides of the chamber, Mr.
Jones was warmly congratulated by senators
upon his effective presentation of the ques-
tion.

The amendment of Mr. Farley was adopted
—yeas 25, nays 22. It prohibits the natural-
ization of Chinese.

Mr. Grover's amendment, constraining the
words "Chinese laborer," wherever used in
the act, to mean both skilled and unskilled
laborers and Chinese employed in mining,
prevailed by the same vote—yeas 25,
nays 22. Mr. Brown moved to strike out the
requirement for the production of passports
by permitted cases whenever demanded by
the United States authorities. Carried on a
viva voce vote. Upon the bill being reported
from the senate Mr. Jones moved to amend
the bill, and Mr. Ingalls again moved to limit the suspen-
sion of the coming of Chinese laborers to ten
years. Lost—yeas 20, nays 21. Mr. Ed-
munds closed the debate. The vote was then
taken, and the bill passed. Yeas 29, nays 19.
The title of the bill was amended so as to read,
"An act to execute certain treaty stipulations
relating to the Chinese." Mr. Hoar suggested
that the word "execute" should read "violate."
Adjourned.

GOING TO SEED.

The House Debating the Agricultural Appropriations

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Dummell, of
Minnesota, from the committee on ways and
means, reported back a bill amending sections
3244 and 3250 revised statutes. Referred to
the committee of the whole. [It provides for
the cancellation of stamps on tobacco exported
by rail.]

GOING TO SEED.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, from the commit-
tee on commerce, reported a bill providing
for transmitting meridian time from the
Naval observatory to the ports of entry and
other cities, and for the placing of time balls
on custom houses. Referred to the committee
of the whole.

TOBACCO AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, chairman of
the committee on ways and means, asked
leave to report for present consideration a bill
relating to the exportation of tobacco, snuff
and cigars free of tax to adjacent foreign
countries. Mr. Hatch, of Maine, objected,
and in reply to a statement by Mr. Kelly that
the bill was to enable the export of tobacco
by rail as it now went by ships, said that
until the committee on ways and means
investigate the subject, he would not report.
Mr. Kelly then withdrew the bill. Mr. Kelly
is the gentleman that inflicts this hardship
upon them." Mr. Hatch replied: "I am glad
that the people should know all about it."
The bill was referred to the house calendar.

THE INDIAN TRADE.

At 1 o'clock the house went into commit-
tee of the whole, Mr. Undergraff, of Iowa, in
chair, on the agricultural appropriation
bills, and speeches upon tariff questions again
began. Mr. Horr, of Michigan, the first
speaker, created some amusement in a reply
to the free trade speech by Mr. Turner, of
Kentucky, yesterday. Finally the agricul-
tural bill was read by sections. Amendments
providing for the procuring of statistics rela-
tive to the manufacture and exportation of
commodities, and providing that the agri-
cultural reports shall give a full statement
showing the freight charges for the chief agri-
cultural products on the principal lines of
railroads and river routes to the principal
markets of the United States, were adopted.

Mr. Morey, of Mississippi, offered an amend-
ment leaving the distribution of seeds, plants,
etc., to the discretion of the commissioner of
agriculture. This gave rise to a long and un-
interesting discussion, nearly all the speakers
favoring the amendment, though Mr. Spear,
of Georgia, Mr. Muldrow, of Mississippi, and
Mr. Talbot, of Indiana, opposed it on the
ground that a member of congress
could—better than the commissioner
of agriculture—know to whom
seeds should be distributed. The amend-
ment was finally rejected, and the quota of
seeds to be supplied to members was increased
from one-half to two-thirds. Amendments
were adopted appropriating \$25,000 for ex-
periments in the manufacture of sugar from
sorghum, and \$10,000 for experiments in the
manufacture of sugar from beets, and increas-
ing the appropriation for the purpose of
investigating the subject of forestry from \$5,000
to \$7,000. Adopted.

THE INDIAN TRADE.

At 4:30 the committee rose and reported the
bill to the house, when it was passed.
The house then adjourned.

THE DESTRUCTION OF COTTON SEED.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—A meeting of the cotton ex-
change was held, this afternoon, and a committee
appointed to confer with the several oil millers
this city with a view of stopping the consump-
tion of cotton seed, as reports are daily being re-
ceived of a lack of seed for planting purposes
throughout the inundated regions. What the
planters had saved for this purpose has been de-
stroyed by the high water. The committee will re-
port, Saturday, until which day an adjournment
was taken.

Settlement of Preston & Co.

New York, March 8.—Preston & Co., hav-
ing settled with their creditors according to the
terms of agreement, resumed business under the
old firm name to-day.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS

Has Decided to Retire from
Politics.

THE REST OF HIS LIFE

THE CONSTITUTION, PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month \$2 50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available for publication.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 10, 1882.

THE pressure upon our advertising columns in the Sunday CONSTITUTION is so great that intending advertisers are requested to be kind enough to hand in their favors by Saturday noon, at the latest, in order to guarantee proper insertion.

QUITE a long list of crimes is given to-day. It is remarkable to note how often crime seems to be epidemic, and yet without any apparent cause.

SENATOR JONES on the Chinese bill utters some novel remarks for a republican senator. If a southern man were to use the same expressions and put forth same theory, every republican sheet in the north would fairly glow with denunciatory adjectives. Such is consistency among republicans.

A PIECE of news to most of our readers will be found in the description of Calhoun's hotel. Moses Calhoun is one of the best and most successful of our colored citizens; and the fact that he has had the shrewdness to establish an excellent hotel where colored people can be accommodated is a testimony to their brightness of brains.

MINISTER LOWELL's statement, that the coercion act is contrary to Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, yet that it controls domestic persons by reason of being the law of the land, is a sound and sensible statement, and all the blabney buncome of thoughtless or ignorant speakers cannot gainsay the fact that the position of Mr. Lowell is necessary.

A CURIOUS incident is reported from Memphis. It is that the cotton seed oil mills have used up so much seed that now it is almost impossible to get any for planting. It is a pity that this complaint was not made in the years gone by when tons of seed went to waste. There can be no fear about getting enough seed for planting so long as cotton grows, and there will be plenty for oil as well.

It is a little early for the regulation Indian war rumor which comes to-day. April is generally the month; but then the season is advanced, and that may account for it. It is pretty hard to blame the Indians. They receive such harsh treatment from the government and nearly every white man with whom they come in contact that it is a wonder that they don't kill every one they can, and not wait for a certain time every year to begin the massacre.

WHAT in the name of common sense the Turks are supposed to know about the probabilities of an Austro-Russian war more than other mortals it is hard to see. One thing is plain, and that is that such a report is intended to influence the international markets, and none of the hangers-on at the porte are likely to be good authority for news which would naturally come from Berlin or St. Petersburg—Viennese news being as unreliable as a Chicago newspaper.

THE Philadelphia detective police force has for years been notoriously as corrupt as the officials who appointed them. Crime has been allowed to go unpunished, and the detectives openly divided the booty of burglars with them. Some weeks ago the Philadelphia Press began a war on the force. The mayor, who is a democrat, at first was unwilling to dismiss the force, which was republican, lest he should be charged with partisanship. The Press kept up the fight, and has at last won it, through the presentation of indisputable proof, and the force has been discharged. It was a great victory to win, and the Press is entitled to all credit for honesty and perseverance.

GRIFIN fruit farms form the subject of a special correspondent's letter to-day. The merits of middle Georgia are well known at home, and it seems they are attracting the attention of people elsewhere, for it appears that through the publication of another of our correspondent's letters Mr. Cunningham, of Griffin, received inquiries from nearly every northern state, the territories and Canada. Already there are 1,500 acres in fruit around Griffin and accessions are rapidly being made. It is a garden spot of the earth and its praises cannot be too highly sung, and the more people we can attract from the north and elsewhere the better it will be for immigration is one of our great needs.

MR. STEPHENS'S RETIREMENT.

Alexander H. Stephens will retire from politics at the end of his present congressional term.

We make this announcement with regret, but we do it upon the very best authority.

No one will regret this decision more than the people whom Mr. Stephens has so long and faithfully served.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Burlingame treaty was negotiated when the Pacific states did not dread an influx of Chinese, and our government was only too glad to gain a chance to secure a portion of the Chinese trade. When the Mongolians began to come through the Pacific ports in large numbers, it was discovered that Chinese diplomacy was a better article than many had considered it. It was found that any attempt to limit the influx would be in violation of the Burlingame treaty. The fifteen-passenger-ship bill was

vetoed on that ground. So commissioners were dispatched to China, and a new treaty was ratified in November 1880, giving us the right to regulate the supply of Chinese cheap labor—to keep it within reasonable limits. The people of Oregon, California, Nevada and Colorado think that under this provision we have a right to prohibit Chinese immigration for long periods; but those who are enabled by distance to take a calmer view of the situation hold that prohibition, even for a month, is a violation of the spirit of the new treaty. Senator Brown is of that way of thinking, and he also thinks that it would not be unjustly towards the part of this country to act unjustly towards a country that could be induced to absorb large importations of cheap cotton goods. The full text of Senator Brown's speech has not come to hand, but it is doubtless an exhaustive argument against the bill. The bill proposes to prohibit the immigration of Chinese laborers for a period of twenty years. On a proposition to reduce the period of prohibition to ten years, Governor Brown voted in the affirmative, believing it to be the best thing that the senate could adopt. But the proposition was defeated, and the bill will go to the house substantially as it was first reported to the senate.

THE THIRD LESSON.

The farmers of Georgia have doubtless been convinced by this time that there is only one way to prosper—and that is by raising their own provisions and making cotton a surplus.

And yet we propose to keep up the lick week after week until the crops are pitched. Then if it is found that the farmers have persisted in their suicidal policy no one can say that we have not advised them by precept and by example. They will see by reading what we publish elsewhere to-day, that happiness, abundance and independence are the portion of the corn raiser and that mortgages, debts and dependence invariably take the cotton planter.

It must be remembered that we are not giving the result of any special season, but the record of many years as a summed up result. The letters from our correspondents cover a system and not a season. They show that in the slow and stubborn history of a neighborhood involving ten or twenty years one class of men has been invariably successful and another quite as certainly unsuccessful. No amount of argument can overturn these facts. They establish an inevitable truth. Will the farmers of the state harken to it, or will they follow one more year a delusion that has already brought them to the verge of ruin and disgrace? We shall see.

SNOBBERY IN AMERICA.

Judge Tourgee's new paper, *Our Continent*, is developing an amount of "smartness" (to make a raid on the northeastern dialect of our native country) quite unusual in a Philadelphia periodical. *Our Continent* is not particularly bright or striking in its editorial department, but it is a very lively literary weekly, and promises to be a success. As a matter of course there is the usual tendency on the part of the editor to discuss the prospects and possibilities of American fiction; and, in this connection, he recently paid a rather neat compliment to the south. "It is a noticeable fact," said the editor, "that 'one of our cockneyed American literary detractors of America from the south.' It is 'vastly to the credit of that section that it never raises snobs. Whatever else the southern man may be, he is always an American—even if always distinctively southern. . . . This spirit has prevented distinctively southern writers from joining in this anti-American crusade.'"

In all probability, the compliment is well-deserved, and certainly no southern writer can have any higher ambition than to be distinctively American by being distinctively southern—not in a sectional, but in a local sense. This *CONSTITUTION* has main tained whenever southern literature so-called, has been made the subject of discussion. Judge Tourgee, however, is not discussing southern literature, but the alleged tendency on the part of a certain school of American writers to belittle whatever is American on the score of its provinciality. Let us say frankly that we know nothing of such a school. If it exists, it is not a very powerful school, and whatever protests are to be made against it, need not take the range or the color of a sectional controversy. Our opinion is that the attack so warmly begun in *Our Continent* is aimed at the literature for which Mr. Henry James, Jr., is responsible. Mr. James, it will be remembered, took occasion in a little monograph on Hawthorne to deplore the lack of a historic background and the lack of castles and ruins—the lack, in brief, of a feudal perspective—and he had something to say about the provinciality which flourishes in the suburbs of Boston and the relative crudeness that makes itself felt in our American literary methods. The *CONSTITUTION* made haste to rush to the defense of Boston, but we recognized that whatever irritation might be felt over Mr. James's occasionally fashioned criticism would be occasioned by the grain of truth at the bottom of it all.

It is fair to say, however, that Mr. James failed to make out his case. Give us the genius—the seer—the master of expression—and we can get along comfortably enough without the hoary background, the crumbling ruins, and the misty processions of one sort and another. Hawthorne himself has shown that beneath the grim sobriety of the Puritan, but even were this not so, it is questionable whether Americans are thirsting for romance. If they do there is the field of the world for our romancers to work in. Mr. James no doubt lacks the prejudices which belong to partisanship, but we may be sure that he has never even so much as intimated that America is lacking in the material of which novels are made; nor would he insist that provinciality is not the very birth and marrow of the most successful of the world's literature. It is enough to say that Mr. James's culture is a little burdensome, and to bear in mind that the tone of his later books seems to be the forerunner of Oscar Wilde, without going so far as to say that the author of "The Portrait of a Lady" is a snob. He mistakes—wofully we think—the effect of European civilization and a rascally husband on a healthy young woman from America. But we find it impossible to discover any trace of snobbery

in Mr. James's composition. Indeed, we are of the opinion that he is proud of the fact that his Ralph Touchett and Mrs. Touchett are Americans. At any rate we are proud of the fact, and if Mr. James finds it necessary to criticize some of our home methods, it does not follow that he is a snob; on the other hand, it is not sober criticism to give provinciality credit for what is merely crude. There are manifestations of flunkeyism, moreover, to which Judge Tourgee should turn his attention. It is the result of an uncontrollable disposition on the part of metropolitan society to run after the noble lords of England who come to these shores, and to ape them after they are gone. There is a conspicuous example of this species of flunkeyism right under the nose of Judge Tourgee's paper. With a society made up of the heirs of soap-boilers and glue-makers and fur peddlers, it is inevitable that snobbery should make itself manifest. It is inevitable, moreover, that it should affect the press. In a more busier manifestation of self-abasement than the enterprise and energy wasted in the metropolitan papers in gathering information about the noble lords of England, and the humiliating tone adopted in its presentation. Affecting society and the press, it is natural that this snobbery should have its influence in politics. In point of fact, we find the secretary of state, Mr. Frelinghuysen, fishing for foreign puffs, and Mr. Lowell, our minister to England, calmly enduring a snub put upon him by a member of the English cabinet in response to his inquiries in regard to the imprisonment of a citizen of the United States. It is proper to add here that the citizen of the United States alluded to is still in jail, and Mr. Frelinghuysen is still looking through the English papers for personal puffs, and Mr. Lowell is winning and dining with my Lord and Lady Hunkin, at their country seat of Hunkin.

Let us get rid of our snobs in society and politics, and then it will be an easy matter to reform our literary men.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The full text of the currency bill now before the senate bearing the indorsement of the judiciary committee, will be found elsewhere in this morning's issue. This bill is generally known as the Ingalls bill, to distinguish it from the Lowell bill and other bills that have been exhaustively discussed in the last year or two. The judiciary committee has discarded all the measures that have been widely approved, and now that its own bill is before the public, it will doubtless be as searchingly examined as any that went before it.

The new bill does not recognize assignees or registers. It puts the entire proceeding in charge of the district court, which is authorized at its discretion to appoint a receiver. The district court conducts the business to the end, supervised, of course, by the circuit court. The bill is short and simple, because all the details are remitted to the court to be carried out "according to the rules and practice of equity." This is all very nice, but it will bring relief to waiting creditors in an expeditious and economical manner? This may well be doubted, especially as the bill before the senate leaves the question of fees and costs to be determined by the supreme court. The district courts would soon be clogged with bankruptcy business, and altogether the new bill proposes much more for the debtor than for the creditor.

Another feature of the bill will not escape the close reader. It does not set aside state exemptions. The homestead exemptions of Georgia will flourish as bravely under it as before its enactment; and it is not quite clear that the bill would prevent the preferences which are now a source of injustice and complaint. But the bill is new, and long before it can reach the president these and all other doubtful or objectionable provisions will be discussed and overhauled; and the net result may be satisfactory and just alike to creditor and debtor. The prevailing sentiment of the country seems to favor a national law of bankruptcy, and the Ingalls bill is at least a good basis for legislation.

When the leading republican colonel of the coalition announces that the republicans will have to sit out on the back porch while the love feast is going on in the parlor, it is no wonder that intelligent colored men look into the bottom of their trousers to see whether the leading colonel isn't alluding to negro republicans. The truth is, the colored brother has learned a good deal of horse sense since he swapped off his fine horses and a mule for a stove pipe and a palmetto fan.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that Mr. Arthur is the only president. Rather. That is to say, he is the only president that ever was or ever will be elected by Guilean.

The leading colonel of the coalition is becoming disastrously confused. A few days ago, he said Clark was removed for telling *THE CONSTITUTION* certain secrets, namely, that a coalition had been formed, and now he says there is no coalition. Evidently another cancan has been held, and it wouldn't surprise us to learn that the leading colonel had been raked over the coals by some of his conservative lieutenants.

YORK ULE Joseph is opposed to returning boards even in Utah. He was brought face to face with a large hairy one in Florida, with McLean at one end and little Mr. Jilly Chandler at the other.

Does Colonel Farrow indorse Dr. Felton's "Pete"? If so, the best thing the small property owners of the state can do is to dispose of their little possessions in order to avoid paying poll and road taxes. The whites will make themselves more popular after getting rid of their small property by blacking up.

In your Uncle William Wadley is fond of fun he had opportunity to enjoy himself during the past few days—that is to say, if Beltingbrooke has telegraphic communication with the rest of the world.

Dr. Felton's man "Pete" is evidently not a warm-blooded statesman. He has no bowels of compassion for the small property owners composing the majority of the tax payers of the state.

Mr. WATKINS, of Washington, ought to be drawing a salary from his majesty's noble and excellent government.

As the leader of the coalition, of course Colonel Farrow has a perfect right to rush to the rescue of Dr. Felton; but, really, it doesn't look well. Indeed, we are of the opinion that, like the colonel's attack upon Mr. Stephens, is premature.

The question for Mr. Arthur to consider is, wouldn't it be as cheap to employ a new man as to attempt to rid Mr. Whatishysen of his New Jersey diadem?

YORK ULE William Wadley is not a professional acrobat, but we observe that whenever the spectators endeavor to knock the props from under him, he invariably lights on his feet.

The fact that Colonel Farrow flourishes forth as the recognized leader of the coalition shows that

an exceedingly strong hold the new movement has upon the republicans.

The fact that General Longstreet finds the sleeping good near Cartersville, shows that a nice climate we have in New Jersey.

How does the queen feel after Mr. Whatishysen's dose of New Jersey grammar?

All the indications are that the leading colonels of the coalition will make a strenuous effort to drive General Garfield off the track.

PERSONAL.

GLADSTONE is growing very gray.

EVERYBODY is drawing a prize in that lottery, except Guilean.

The emperor and empress of Austria attend fancy dress balls, but do not dance.

A KANSAS miner and woman have been married to each other once a year for four years, a divorce having separated them after every union except the last one.

THE GRAPHIC publishes a portrait of Conkling in the robes of a judge. He looks as if he had put on a domino to disguise himself for a masked ball, but even a judgeship could not disguise Conkling.

MR. BLAINE's preference to his oration, about which there has been considerable discussion, was taken from the picture drawn by Mr. Webster, of the murderer and assassin, Francis Knapp. The application was perfect.

A NATIVE of Cochiti, China, Frank Nguyen Huan, his thirty-third year, has been admitted as an advocate at the first chamber of the Paris court of appeal. This noble member of the French bar completed his studies in the law in Paris.

RETRANSLATED from the Omnibus: "Mary, why hast thou to the gentleman, there above a kiss and to throw?" "I have to him only that which he has to me, a fourth worth of his worth, and he himself no false hopes may entertain."

The signature of "Frelinghuysen" to the congratulatory cablegram transmitted from the United States to the emperor of Germany, is a promising and stately appearance. We are curious to see how it will look when it gets into the news.

JOHN B. GORON's last engagement for the present season will be held in Baltimore, Maryland, at the residence of a wealthy and influential citizen, where he will be the guest of honor.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y. A large party of the friends of the anti-slavery cause, including many of the leading citizens, are expected to attend the annual convention of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to be held in this city on the 15th inst.

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event of the season was the ball at the Dorla palace, where doors were opened to society for the first time since the death of the old prince, eighty years ago. The dancing did not end until 7 o'clock, and then a breakfast of tea and coffee was served—quite like the good old times, the guests thought.

The London publishers are going quite beyond their Franklin square models in the matter of cheap books, which are sure to be sold by thousands of copies. Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" is said to have been issued in cheap form by the express direction of the queen; the aristocratic house of Richard Bentley & Son have brought out "The Ingoldsby Legends" in pamphlet form; the Longmans' copies of Lady Russell's "Voyage of the Yacht 'Seymour'" before it was of the press, and the Macmillans are about to publish an edition of "Tom Brown's School Days in Rugby" at 12 cents a copy. It looks as if the millions on both sides of the Atlantic were to have the best books at a merely nominal price.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Coming Event.
Cleveland Herald.
Three years from to-day a democratic president will be inaugurated.

Our Thriving Merchant Marine.
Providence Press.
An American ship recently arrived in a foreign port, where the consul was in weak health, and the vessel killed him instantly.

Perhaps So.
Philadelphia Times.
Some time or other, as this country expands, perhaps we shall be able to raise an office big enough to suit the requirements of Russia Conkling.

"Fig-iron" in a New Role.
Baltimore Gazette.
There was a breezy debate on the tariff in congress yesterday in which "Fig-iron" kept appearing in the novel role of an ardent friend of the south.

A Paying Crop.
Lynchburg Advance.
A Mr. Robinson, of Madison county, North Carolina, last Saturday sold 135 pounds of tobacco for \$18. It required less than a half acre of land to produce this tobacco, so that counting the tips that will be left on the ground, he has made a profit of \$100 on a fourth of an acre.

And All Around.
Philadelphia Record.
If the adulteration of American cotton with sand, which is being heavily complained of by the British spinners, is really done at the south, it is a short time before the cotton planters will be prevented from meeting their accounts at their bankers, and the latter will give up the cotton before the cotton is spun.

Had for All Alike.
Manchester Union.
The universal southern practice—always a bad one for the planter and always a good one for the merchant—of advancing on the growing crop of cotton is likely to bring a good many business men to grief this year. The falling off in the crop of cotton will prevent many producers from meeting their accounts at their bankers, and the latter will give up the cotton before the cotton is spun.

Schools of Art Home.
New York Sun.
The hearty welcome accorded to General Skobelev on his return to St. Petersburg, must leave the German authorities, whom he offended by his speech, more perplexed than ever. It is generally conceded that Kaiser William has received a personal disclaimer from the czar of responsibility for the soldier's language, or of any sympathy with it. This prompt action, and the calling home of Skobelev, as if in disgrace, would naturally prevent German demands for explanation. But now that he returns, he is cheered by the news of St. Petersburg, thus receiving public approval of his conduct, and the emperor's action in the matter that he did not take any step in his theory.

Skobelev's Remarkable Statement.
Inter-Ocean Special.
As soon as I am through in Washington I shall probably lecture in several places en route to Chicago. I am preparing a book in preparation which I propose to complete as soon as I have time, and in it I shall give some points about the trial which have not been published. Among other things, I will show that three or four days after the shooting of President Garfield, the secretary of the cabinet was held at which Colonel Corbitt, his assistant, and officers of the secret and detective service were present. A full interchange of views, the unanimous opinion of the party was that the prisoner was undoubtedly crazy. Yet, after all, he was not permitted to be released, although it was evident from Mr. MacVeagh's action in the matter that he did not take any step in his theory.

IN GENERAL.
A MEDICAL college for women has just been incorporated at Baltimore.
LONDON Saturday Review: "The manner of writing which Lord Macaulay introduced has become all but universal in journalism."

LEADING out of the village of Hope, N. J., is a covered bridge, upon which somebody has written "Who enters here leaves Hope behind."

The hides of all the cats in America would be worth \$5,000,000 to commerce. And it is a fearful fact that there are more cats in America than there are of any other animal.

THE wife of the Chinese minister lives in strict seclusion at Washington. In accordance with the etiquette of the country, she is not permitted to see any of the male sex except her husband. She is the fourth wife (the other three are living in China, and she is permitted to accompany her husband on his travels because she is the youngest and comeliest of the number. She is under 25 years of age.

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Crockery, Glassware, Lamp, Show Cases, Cutlery, Seth Thomas Clocks, Fly Fans, Fruit Jars, Filters, to trade at manufacturers prices by McBRIDE & Co. Fullest and cheapest stock ever offered.

CHEAP BOOKS

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, 10 volumes, sheep, net, \$46.00
CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, 10 volumes, cloth, net, \$22.00
MURRAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 5 volumes, cloth, net, \$3.00
HUME'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 5 volumes, cloth, net, \$3.00
GIBSON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 5 volumes, cloth, net, \$3.00
IRVING'S WORKS, complete, 12 volumes, cloth, net, \$16.00
BLACKBURN'S WORKS, complete, 12 volumes, cloth, net, \$11.75
For sale by
HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.,
Booksellers, Art and Commercial Stationers,
26 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
Feb 17 day-un meo

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 11 1/2; in New York, at 11 1/2; in Atlanta, at 11 1/2.

Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia, to-day, local rain, and partly cloudy or clearing weather, southwest to northwest winds, rising temperature, followed to-morrow by rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, March 9, 1931, P. M.
(All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF TATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Ball.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.08	52	W	25	Fresh	25	Clearing
Augusta.	30.06	51	E	25	Fresh	25	Light rain.
Palestine.	30.22	49	W	25	Fresh	25	Clear.
Calverton.	30.22	49	W	25	Fresh	25	Clear.
Indianola.	30.22	49	W	25	Fresh	25	Clear.
Key West.	30.18	47	W	25	Fresh	25	Clear.
Middle.	30.18	47	W	25	Fresh	25	Clear.
Montgomery.	30.11	46	N. W.	25	Fresh	25	Clear.
Port Jervis.	30.11	46	N. W.	25	Fresh	25	Clear.
Peaslee.	30.11	46	N. W.	25	Fresh	25	Clear.
Savannah.	30.17	48	N. W.	25	Fresh	25	Cloudy.

NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour; moderate, 3 to 5; fresh, 6 to 10; strong, 11 to 14; gale, 15 to 20; storm, 21 to 29; hurricane, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

TIME.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Ball.	Weather.
8:31 a. m.	30.19	43	E	Brisk	0.01	Foggy	
10:31	30.12	42	E	Brisk	0.00	Foggy.	
2:30 p. m.	30.12	43	E	Brisk	0.00	Foggy.	
2:31	30.12	43	E	Brisk	0.00	Foggy.	
10:31	30.02	47	E	Brisk	0.00	Foggy.	
10:31	30.02	47	E	Brisk	0.00	Foggy.	

Mean daily bar., 30.119. Maximum therm., 54.5.
Mean daily therm., 47.8. Minimum therm., 38.6.
Mean daily humid., 33.3. Total rainfall., .46.
H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF FINE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS

and new designs in Jewelry. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKERT

NO. 5 WHITEHALL STREET.

My stock of solid silver and plated ware is the largest ever shown. No trouble to get suited. Do not forget the place.

A. F. PICKERT,

5 Whitehall Street.

Jan 10 day-un meo

DIAMONDS

A Specialty.

FINE WATCHES,

RICH JEWELRY.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

34 WHITEHALL STREET.

Feb 17 day-un meo

MEETINGS.

[Notice of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

K. OF H.

Georgia Lodge, No. 127, K. of H., meet to-night at 8 o'clock and request full attendance of her members. Refreshments will be served. The members of Gate City Lodge, K. of H., are cordially invited to be with us and all visitors of K. of H. in good standing. Each Knight may bring one lady.

mar 10—dit

Walter Taylor says: "I have a large sale for your Brewer's Lung Restorer and where I sell one bottle for trial the purchaser invariably buys the second bottle and speaks highly of the medicine."

Feb 17 day-un meo

Dressed and matched, and rough lumber shingles and laths, 56 Mitchell street.

Feb 17 day-un meo

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists at 15 cents.

Harrie's New Digest just out and for sale by Phillips & Crew. Price \$6.00.

Feb 17 day-un meo

Two Hours at Concord Hall, No. 40 Marietta Street.

Dr. Judson Evans publicly heals the sick at the above hall every Saturday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock, for the benefit of the afflicted poor. All are invited to attend. By his wonderful magnetic power over disease, acute pain is instantly relieved and all forms of chronic diseases heretofore considered incurable are cured in an incredible short space of time. During the week Dr. E. has treated over one hundred patients, all of whom have been either benefited or cured, e.g. Mrs. M. T. Hagan, 178 Hunter street, palpitation of the heart and other chronic ailments, from which she has been suffering for years may be referred to. Mr. Lewis Tinsley, Cain street, near Pryor, sciatic rheumatism for two years, cured by the magnetic treatment, also scores of others can be referred to, by visiting his public clinics, or calling at his parlors, No. 120 Whitehall street, where he can be consulted from 10 a. m., until 8 p. m., of each day.

See W. S. Wilson & Bro., about time and cement, before you buy. Full stock always on hand. Main office and yard, 7 Spring on Western and Atlantic streets.

Feb 17 day-un meo

COME ONE! COME ALL, AND EXAMINE OUR NEW DRESS GOODS, CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

New White Goods. Finest and cheapest lot EMBROIDERIES we have ever had. The most beautiful line of Moquette, Wilton, Axminster, Body Tapestry, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets ever seen in Atlanta, all new. Splendid lot Fancy Check and White MATTING. WALL PAPERING A SPECIALTY. Large line of New Boots, Shoes and Slippers just received.

THE COURTS.

The District Court—The City Court—The Common Pleas and Justice Courts.

In the United States district court yesterday, his Hon. Judge Boardman presiding, the following cases were disposed of: A. J. Bearden, illicit distilling, plea of guilty and sentence of three months in Fulton county jail, \$200 fine and costs. James Pinder, illicit retailing, plea of guilty and sentence of one month in Fulton county jail, \$100 and costs. Thomas A. House, illicit distilling, etc., verdict of guilty of removing and concealing, remanded to jail to await sentence. James Lambert, illicit distilling, etc., not guilty. Crockett Brown, illicit distilling, working, wholesaling and retailing, verdict guilty of distilling and working, remanded to jail to await sentence. W. T. Prater, illicit distilling, etc., guilty of working, one month in jail and costs; David Watson, breaking into a post-office at Campbellton, verdict guilty, sentenced to six months in Auburn, New York, county, and costs. Alfred Davenport will be tried to-day on a charge of interfering with an arresting officer.

CITY COURT.

In the city court yesterday the following cases were disposed of: George Alexander, larceny from the house, verdict of guilty, and sentence of twelve months. William Arts, larceny from the house, verdict not guilty. Jack Williams, concealed weapons, verdict not guilty.

TAXER'S COURT.

Yesterday Justice Tanner had before him for preliminary trial Oscar Wesley, charged with stealing a pocketbook and eight dollars from where it been left in a street car. He was put under bond.

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

Department is very attractive. 2500 yards all-Wool Black Bunting 15c. This is the biggest bargain in Black Bunting ever offered in the State. Don't fail to see it. Just received in early

SPRING DRESS GOODS

a beautiful line side band Rubans 25c. These are beautiful and very desirable goods. When in the store ask to see them. Black and White, Blue and Black, Brown and Black Striped Summer Silks 50c. Colored Silks in all shades 50c. Black Silk 50c. Beautiful quality Black Satin 50c. Colored Satins in all colors \$1. Black all-Wool Cashmere 40c. English Cashmeres, in assorted colors, 12 1/2 cents, at

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Ministers and public speakers should carry a bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer around. It prevents and cures hoarseness. Try it.

NOTICE.

I have removed to my permanent place, 6 Broad street, and will be pleased to see my friends and customers.

G. W. ADAIR.

Walker Street Property.

I will sell on the premises on Friday next, the 10th day of March, 1882, at 3 o'clock, p. m., one lot fronting 90 feet on the west side of Walker street, between Betty's store and Larkin street, on which are two houses, number 102 and 104—one of them having 3 rooms and a hall and veranda, and the other 4 rooms—the two renting for \$18.00 per month. This property belongs to a non-resident, who instructs it to be sold for cash. Examine it and attend the sale. It will be sold. Persons wanting good rent-paying property, please take notice.

G. W. ADAIR.

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

A warning! All who have consumption or bronchitis who fail to take Brewer's Lung Restorer, are in danger of losing their lives at any time. Buy a bottle and save your life.

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75 & \$1.00 COUNTERS

are attracting thousands to see them. His Men's, Boy's and Children's ready-made Clothing department is now full. Men's, Boys' and Children's HATS

a specialty, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

TRY THEM

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

SHOE Department is complete in every line, from the cheapest to the very best brands made. Ladies Cloth Shoes for 75c.

Ladies sewed all-leather Shoes, nice quality, for \$1. Ladies Fox Gaiters, beautiful shape, for \$1. Gents and Ladies Carpet Slippers, in all sizes, 50c. Don't fail to see this Slipper—it is a bargain. All other goods in this department correspondingly cheap at

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STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Loss of Manhood, Dr. J. C. Smith, of New York, has discovered a simple and sure remedy, which he will send FREE to the following addresses, without charge, if you will send him a card stating your name and address.

Dr. J. C. Smith, New York.

FOOD PREPARED FOR THE WEAK AND INVALID.

AROLD'S

FERRUGINOUS WINE.

WITH QUINQUINA AND ALL THE NUTRITIVE PRINCIPLES OF MEAT. Regenerator of the Blood.

This preparation will be found especially beneficial to persons suffering with CHRONIC ANEMIA, NEURALGIA, and all cases of debility resulting from a vitiated state of the blood. General dealer, F. F. RICE, successor to AROLD, 102 Rue Richelieu, Paris. RICE & CO., 102 Rue Richelieu, Paris. RICE & CO., 102 Rue Richelieu, Paris. RICE & CO., 102 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

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SPRING! SPRING HAS COME AT LAST JOHN KEELY, "THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES" IS READY FOR IT.

He is ready for the Heavy Patronage which this lovely weather guarantees. His stock is completely REPLENISHED! He is now showing

SPRING GOODS ONLY

New Dress Goods for the Spring!

New Silk for the Spring!

New Printed Lawns, both Linen and Cotton, for the Spring!

New and Lovely Printed Percales (half price) for the Spring!

New style Gingham for the Spring!

60,000 YARDS NEW SPRING CALICOES 5c PER YARD

New Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, GAUZE, FOR THE SPRING.

New Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery FOR THE SPRING! Five Thousand Dollars Worth NEW SPRING HOSIERY—Choice Styles!

NO PALACE! NO MINT! NO BOMBAST!

But a truly magnificent stock of goods. All NEW and FRESH! Selected with an experience second to none. Bought for "SPOT CASH" with all the discount taken off and placed before the public at the smallest possible advance in price above cost.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

IN SUCH VARIETY AND BEAUTY AS THIS DEPARTMENT HAS NEVER BEFORE PRESENTED IN ATLANTA. This truly choice stock embraces every garment used by the Ladies, which come under the head of "UNDERWEAR." Also, Corset Covers, Dressing Sacques, Child's Short Dresses, Child's Long Dresses, Child's Skirts—both long and short, etc.

THE VARIETY IN THIS STOCK IS LIMITLESS ALMOST!

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK IS THE VERY FINEST!

THE "LOCK STITCH" MACHINE HAS BEEN USED IN THEIR MANUFACTURE.

The Prices are such as will cause COMPETITION to Pale before them. The stock of Corsets is PERFECT.

LACES, ETC.

1,200 pieces New Laces, embracing the very choicest novelties in Torchon and Cluny, Edelweiss, Snow Drop, Duchesse, P'Alencore, Brussels, Point Cardinals, Brabant, Alenconaise, Chantilly, Guipure, Point Gaze, Oriental, Valenciennes, English Threads, Spanish Laces in Black, White and Cream, Maltese, Houton, and a hundred others, with insertions to correspond. Also, all the new Dotted Veilings, Mother Hubbard Collars by the Thousand. Also, Fichus in fine variety. Lawn and Lace Ties.

NEW AND FRESH,

etc., etc. EMBROIDERIES, including a handsome line of narrow Fine Edgings and Insertions at

JOHN KEELY'S.

mark—dit top col 8p

A Worthy and Trustful Man.

MACON, Ga., June 21, 1881.—Dear Sir: For about six months I was afflicted with the Nettle-rash very severely. Had used all sorts of remedies, and was treated by physicians without receiving any benefit. Less than one package of Sandoline made a perfect cure.

VOLIA WHITE.

Volia White has been employed in this office for ten years. He is a worthy and truthful man. Besides, we are aware of his affiliation, which he says was cured by using Sandoline.

Of Telegraph and Messenger Pub. Co. Price 50 cents.

All druggists sell it. mark—dit top col 8p

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

DRESS GOODS

Department is very attractive. 2500 yards all-Wool Black Bunting 15c. This is the biggest bargain in Black Bunting ever offered in the State. Don't fail to see it. Just received in early

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